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STN

AN 2001:73648 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100073648

TI Treatment with glucocorticoids decreases both Abeta_{x-40} and Abeta_{x-42} in cerebrospinal fluids.

AU Tokuda, T. [Reprint author]; Oide, T.; Tamaoka, A.; Matsuno, S.; Hashimoto, T.; Shoji, S.; Ikeda, S.

CS Shinshu Univ Sch Med, Matsumoto, Japan

SO Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (2000) Vol. 26, No. 1-2, pp. Abstract No.-82.1. print.

Meeting Info.: 30th Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 04-09, 2000. Society for Neuroscience.
ISSN: 0190-5295.

DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 7 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 12 Feb 2002

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AB Epidemiologic studies have shown that anti-inflammatory medications decrease the incidence of Alzheimer's disease (AD). Corticosteroids are one of the most effective anti-inflammatory drugs. Here we examined the concentrations of amyloid beta-protein (Abeta) species in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in the patients who were treated with prednisolone for neuroimmunological disorders. They did not have any clinical signs of dementia. The daily dose of prednisolone was more than 30 mg as starting dosage, then gradually tapered. We sequentially measured concentrations of Abeta species in the CSF using ELISA system. The concentrations of both CSF Abeta_{x-40} and Abeta_{x-42} decreased significantly after starting prednisolone. In some patients, concentrations of them increased when the dose of prednisolone was tapered. The concentration of Abeta_{x-40} and Abeta_{x-42} changed in a parallel way in each patient. It is likely that our patients without dementia have a normal clearance pathway of Abeta species from the brain to CSF. We can therefore presume that the concentrations . . . reflect the production rate of these Abetas in the brain. Together with this, our results suggested that moderate or high-dose prednisolone treatment could decrease intracerebral production of Abeta species that might be useful for the treatment of AD.